w gana Saver, and the would like also a raty serious obstacle. He would like also be plan adopted by which the white men of this ad England could decreaine the future welfare since. The problem now to be settled in the since.

ded Dr. MeLean reported that the Com-to whom was referred the case of the stery, were ready to report. The report of special order for to-morrow. The reso-redman to instruct that Committee to speciency of readmisting the Louisville on the table. The Commercative are no

The Presbyterinn General Assemblies-Seventh

From Our Special Correspondent.
St. LOUIS, Thursday, May 24, 1866.

This morning the brethren of the New School Church

this morning the oriented and the worderful from Mountain of Missouri-87 miles from the city—by invitation of the raffrod company—the scene also of a battle between Gene. Lwing and Sterling Price. Seven cars were well filled, and on stricing at Phot knob the company soon found their way to the samunit of the Iron Mountain, where a brief results of the Company working they this

Day's Proceedings-The Old School and the Louisville Pre-bytery-Prespects of Beunion Meeting-Address of Dr. McCosh-New School-Courch Erection Fund-The Louis-

Commissioners from the Louisville Pressylety to be near on the subject of this rejort. On motion, it was made the apocial order for the evening session.

The resultion to hear the Louisville Commissioners was adopted maintonesty. Dr. Brookes was furnished with a certified copy of the order and appended a Constitute to sequaint the exclusived Commissioners with its purport and intention.

Dr. Hamphory of the Dauville Seminary gave notice of a sort of compomise resolution, in substance declaring that the publication of the declaration and questions was highly improver and insulting to the General Assembly, and deserving of censure, but papeasing to refer the maintent to the next General Assembly in the hope that the authors of the same would recant and confess their error. The resolution closed by readmitting the Louisville Commission to seats upon this floor. This proposition was received with smiles from hoth sides of the House, and will hardly receive a dozen votes.

The Assembly subsequently took up the appeal case from the Wheeling Synod, pending which it adjourned.

S. E. W. ville Presbytery Agnin-New School Sonday. s proceedings have not been of general interestwas referred the case of the Louisville Presby hen that report is made the matter will be wide

IRELAND.

Notes of an Irish Journey.

Cong. April 26, 1866 CORK IN THE PAST.

when that report is made the matter will be wide a its merits, and several semi-political speeches are used. Although a few of the Conservative brethren amented the introduction of politics in the Convergence of the interduction of the prayer and faciling is inchiged in concerning the sed return of the Old and New School Churches, case in Mr. Kiechis's church on Tuesday evening, the two branches met in harmony for joint religious see, was sole mn and impressive. To-night a more a secte still will be witnessed at the First Presbyte-fluch, when the members of the two Assemblies fluch, when the members of the two Assemblies in taking the Sacrament together for the first a twenty-nine years; and unless a union takes it may be many, very many years before the same the observed under similar circumstances again, racticability of a union, and the decirability of it, conceded, but all depends now upon the of the Old School brethren regarding the return of mattern churches. If this element be excluded from onvention there is no barrier to a union in organizator one in spirit. But it is plainly hinted to-day he representatives of Kentucky and Missouri, who are mominently representatives of the daloyal element be the Assembly to exsend them for continuery. Americans making a tour through Europe, sometime land at Queenstown, and as fast as steam can shoot them onward they hurry off to Killsroey, leaving Cork and its environs as unworthy of a moment's delay. Nor is their stay at Killarney usually prolonged beyond a few hours. How they manage to see and appreciate all the interesting places and ruins of this renowned locality by a mere places and ruins of this renowned locality by a mere
figing visit, is beyond comprehension. And why this
charming and inviting old-town should be so frequently
ignored, even for a lightning trip to Killarney, is to me a
mystery. Cork has not imply been called the Athens of
Ireland. Mossured bythe number of men of real genius
who here first saw the light, and by the contributions
which its children have given to literature and art, the
title is not misplaced.

Nor is its history so here of event and incident as to
render it uninteresting for the associations of its mat. Si.

dischool morning session was occupied mainly in a place of meeting next year and to distening to idress by the Rev. Dr. McCosb, Professor of Logic cen's College of Beifast, Ireland. The main consensation of the main content of the main and Buffalo; the main argument of Cincinnati being the facilities offered for hold-sion in Kentucky to elect trustees of Danville in accordance with the charter of that instituting the General Assembly of the old school appoint one-third of the trustees whenever they contacky soil. The first hallot stood thus: Cing Hulland, 62; Baltimore, 36; New York, 35, on proposed vico roce that Cincinnati should be and the motion was adopted frees of the Rev Dr. McCosi was an able appeal chytorian church to unite with their brothren in orld to strengthen their missionary and benevers. He referred especially to the necessity of their efforts to resist the progress of Romanism, ed that the most blessed fruits would follow such the suid the Presbyterian church abroad had ted with this country during the lake struggle allife for many reasons, one of the principal of that Slavery had been the great impediment in

the New World?

CORK OF THE PRESENT.

But it is Cork of the present day, and not of the past, that I have to speak. Cork, with its winding river, its cleanly streets, its beautiful environs, its fus-loving and spatking people, its hospitalitie, its veneration for learning and art, its charitable institutions, its elegant luxury and refinement, and its squalid poverty and ignorant, coarseness—I might not inappropriately add, Cork with its beautiful women, fresh as the lily with the dews of the evening still lingering upon its petals.

The people of Cork possess characteristics entirely their own. Corkonian wit is marked by a decided spice and flavor that has made it almost world fanous. Our does not need to remain here more than 24 hours to satisfy him-

d. The Convention took its recess after the vole entioned.

afternoon the Old School Assembly was mainly its hearing a speech by a Conservative brother Jones, inhing from Delaware, who consumed about it in giving the Conservative side of the Louisville cory. He was very severe on Mr. Galloway of Ohio ing the Louisville saints "Rebels," and remarked my an innocent man had been denounced to a prevalual for being a Rebel, and been torn from his adiamity on no better evidence of sympathy with sollion than that which had been adduced against three excluded from this Assembly. He glorified didd doctrine of "State Rights," and thought that gries had certain rights in their sphere, as States he Union.

own. Corkonian wit is marked by a decided spice and flavor that has made it almost world famous. One does not need to remain here more than 24 hours to satisfy himself that the common verifict upon this head is justly carned. The faculty belongs perhaps more generally to the lower classes, but it is here in large measure among high and low. The free living propensities of the people are innate. Not lacking in business abilities and industrial inclinations, as every street and lane testifies, "divarshun" is, nevertheless, the cicment which all delight to immerse themselves in, let the opportunity for this self-indulgence be ever so slight. The result in treets filled with genial faces and spankling eyes; and with a far smaller percentage of paupers than the visitor would maturally expect to see to shock his sensibilities by the painful contrast.

There is a characteristic no less prominent than wit among the Irish people generally, and which is strongly marked here. It is the vein of sentiment and feeling that underlies all their nature. Last night a young girl of sixteen or seventeen Sunners, with an eldedly man who played a clarionet secompaniement to her voice, came up on the opposite side of the street, fronting on my hotel, and sang several balinds and selections from popular operas. With a voice sweet, flexible, and powerful beyond expression, she gathered around her a hondred or more of the rough, land-listed class, such as are manufactured into good Democrats seen after they step upon our shores—and held them spell-bound for helf and hour by the very pathos of her middly. Not a rough word or a rude remark was spoker. Perfect decorum and order prevaled, the spirit of the song assume to perade and emapture every heart. The sugge finished her lays and gathered up her small pittages of hemises, not only without molectation, but as the object of a degree of deference

and respect approaching the reverential.

THE CHARITIES OF CORN.

The charitable institutions of Cork have done much to relieve it of instances of individual suffering, either from poverty or otherwise. Its streets are far from being free, however, of persons old and young, in every stage of misery and want, but the instances are far less numerous than one would expect to meet with, and too often they are the result of self-imposed drunkenness and consequent vacabondage. The city supplies for those who seek the aid of such institutions, charitable hospitials for fevers, lunser, and other infirmities, while its educational institutional Sil opportunity to make an offer of reunion, that the New Nobol Assembly will not adjourn until next week.

Thus for the Assembles have haddanagnificent weather, but this evening clouds portend rain to-morrow. Let me examined 1r. McCah of Belfast to your Presbyterian and other religious readers. He is an able divine, and visits this country upon an important mission. S. R. w. Day-Joint Commemoration of the Lord's Supper—An Excursion—Ministerial Educa-tion—The Louisville Presbytery—Report of the Committee—A Compromise Resolution.

Last evening the First Presbyterian Church (New School) was crowded to its utmost capacity, upon the occasion of the taking of the sacrament by the members and friends of the taking of the snersment by the members and friends of the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church now in session in this city. Dr. Hatfield of Now-York presided, and among the speakers were Dr. Hum-phrey of Chicago (New School), and his brother, Dr. Humpurey of Danville, Ky. (Old School), Dr. West of Brookparey of Danville, Ky. (Old School), Dr. West of Brook-tyn (Old School), Dr. Wiswell of Delaware (New School), and Dr. McCosh of the Free Church of Scotland. The church never witnessed a more scient scene, and it scomed as if every one present were impressed by it. The scension will be long remembered, and seems to lead to fresh interest in the hope of a blessed reunion in the Church.

the whole citie is well nigh linked one to the other in affinitie."

IRISH SAUTY.

It would seem as if a style of beauty had thus early been engendered which has pervaded in Cork ever since, for the women, in the general average of their well-cut features, fine complexions, and beaming eyes, seem indeed as a whole to be "hinked one to the other in affinitie."

IRISH HOMES.

The hospitalities which are to be met with at the fire-sides of the many boantiful homes of Cork are frenk and generous. The acquisition of riches seems to involve a nobler motive than that of desire of display. It has encircled the city in every direction with charming villas, which, while they are sufficiently striking and imposing in an architectural point of view, and almost invariably in perfect taste and keeping with their surroundings, are nevertheless more to be admired for the social air of home comforts which they seem to wear, than for their magnificence.

comforts which they seem to wear, than for their magnin-cence.

People here build homes; not estentations palaces, such as Shoddy and Petrolis inhabit, and which are too often only museums of bad taste and valgar splendor. The single feature which mars it all is the squallor and poverty that one meets with at almost every lodge gate, watching and waiting for the rejected morsel from the table of the master of the manor, or for the few pence that visitors may at intervals bestow. This it is that saddens the daily life of these delightful homes, and blurs the contentment and happiness of these otherwise fortunate possessors.

THE BELLS OF SHANDON.

Hat the Shandon chimes warm me that the hour is at hand when we must depart. I would fain linger here, and watch the coming Sammer days set their seal of beauty upon the hillsides and upon the sweet valley of the winding Lee. This may not be. A long journey lee before us, and the hours are precious. I am sure, however, that I shall find no more charming spot, no fairer clime than this; none where the word farewell will find a more heartfelt meaning, or be more regretfully spoken.

"On the I bender.

On thee I ponder.
Where ern I wonder.
And thus grow founder.
Seveet Cork of thee.
With thy bells of Shandon.
That sound so grand on.
The pleasant waters
Of the River Lea.

is seen by the particular to be composed of the care of the product of the complex states and by the particular to be composed of the care of the particular to the composed of the care of the particular to the composed of the care of the particular to the particul

Her Buttle-Fields, &c.

On Monday, April 30, I was one of a party of about 20 Yankees who visited Murfreesborough. The Stone River battle field is three miles this side of the "City" of Mur-

Attacked by the Robels, under Brugg. The first day's fighting was terribly against us. The Rebels turned our right wing, and doubled us back on the railroad in rather a conwing, and doubled us back on the railroad in rather a con-fused heap. The second day both armies rested. On Jan. 2, Breckinridge swang their whole force against our left wing, and at first pressed as back; but our men railied and dreve him over Stone River. The Rebels then fell back, and we occupied Murireesborough. It is said that our army suffered so severely that it strongly suspected it was whipped, when the retreat of the enemy showed that the victory was with us. Our loss was 29,63 per cent of our force.

whipped, when the retreat of the enomy showed that the victory was with us. Our loss was 20,63 per cent of our force.

The cemetery covers 16 acres, and is to be inclosed with a substantial wall, 44 feet high. Over 5,000 are now intered there, of whom the largest number from any one State, over 1,000, are Obioms. But three-or four are from Massachusetts. Where the friends do not furnish a stone the Government will creet one of Chattanooga marile, 3 feet high one half the length being above ground. I foot wide, 5 inches thick, rounded at the top, with the name and regiment of the soldier on the top. Here and there are rough headstones, which the comrades of the fallen carved and put down during fulls in the fight. The following is a sample of the inscriptions on such stones: "H. Robbins, Co. H., 37th Indiana."

They began to inter the soldiers by States; but Gen. Thomas concluded that such a division would savor a little of sectionalism, and so the seldier of the East and the soldier of the Vest sleep intermingled alike soldiers of the Republic. Two of us had planned a walk seroes the country to the Decatur road to find "the natives" at home, but about noon it began to rain very hind, so we contented ourselves with a jaunt to Murfreesborough, which was sufficient to drench us thoroughly. The tender shoot of the cotton plant, very much like that of backwheat, was everywhere sprouting. There was hardly a house on the road, save the mud and bog huts of the negroes. I remember just one field which was beginning to be refereed, and trees were very scarce. The citizens charge our troops with wanton devastation, with, I fear, some foundation. At one point in our walk we counted 14 forts within a radius of one-third of a mile.

The "City" of Murfreesborough contains two or three thousand peeple. It has a fine court-house, but a thriftens, untart places, untart places, in this region, Murfreesborough seems to be carsed with an interest on the roads.

Talked with a Mr. - , who seemed to be a leading

Talked with a Mr. — was declared to the North rechant. He was always for the Union until the North ted to get up a new Union with a new Constitution nich didn't give equal rights; he was always for equal tests; the worst thing ever happened to the negro was mel was quite good. Was late, and my only companion was a burly, swarthy, butternut-dressed man, quite pleasare cit is the prodivity on the part of the ignorant masses to lead lives of indolence and beggary. These support not less than thirty-three pawahrokers establishments in Cork, and give life to a proportionate number of figure shops. Improvidence and destitution go hand in band among this class. Perhapa it is because of the long suffering which unvise laws regulating the relations of landlord and tenant and an overcrowded population have engendered, and which have smothered out the fire of ambition to do well; perhaps from yet other and more obstrase canses, which my limits forbal that I should inquire into One thing is certain, that at the rate that America has depleted freland of its working classes for the past few years, the laborer here will soon be wortby of his hire; and we may hope that the days of the reponeration of this class are, therefore, not far distant. It will remain with the laborer himself to say if it shall not be so.

To change the theme for one more agreeable. If it he desired to find health and beauty widely disseminated among the fairer portion of humanity. Cork is the spot, toward which the Pilgrim, bent on such a mission, may well wend his wey. The flush of the rose mindels deep with the pale line of the lifty upon almost every check, and eyes that beam with radiant light and luster sparkle undernanty a brow. The old chronicier Raight Hodingshead, in speaking of the early inhabitants of Cork, when warike tibes of O'Mahoneys and McCarthy's surrounded it on every side, saye: "They trast not the country adjoining but match in wellocke among themselves onlie, so that the whole citie is well night linked one to the other in affinitie."

It would seem as it a stric of beauty had thus early been and the pale hue of the light of beauty had thus early been and the pale hue of the light of the country adjoining but match in well-early and the other than a finite."

It would seem as it a st

Met another Ethiopian with a ragged cost, dirty shirt and motley pants which found it very difficult to meet in front as all respectable pants should do. He was going to teach, when the pupils got into the higher branches, botany and such like. He had got up a school at Butter of the rewdies burnt his school-house. "There wasn't no danger, was there, that Johnson would turn Rebel? The colored people were afraid they should be reënslaved; but of course they need in fear, need they?" He showed as a place which he had bought in the village. It was a slim, little house with outbuildings and some fine fruit trees. He was to pay \$900 within two years. He evinced considerable education and intelligence.

These are, I believe, the main gleanings of my trip, and I give them to your readers unincumbered with any opinions of my own.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

AFFAIRS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD. Naval affairs at Philadelphia have been quite brisk lately, owing to a variety of causes, among which is the fact that the vessels laid up at League Island are in want of considerable repairs, a number of them having sustained more or less damage from the loc during the past Winter. Talking about League Island reminds one that there is now another place claiming the honor of being the tron-claid depot of the United States besids New-London. The people of Portland, Mr., have offered about 60 acres of land as a zite on which it is alliged there could be constructed, at an expense of half a million dollars, wet and dry docks of a capacity sufficient to accommodate our entire iron claid nary. It is also stated that the vessels could be floated in and then left high and dry by the receding tide, and that by erecting gaines the water could be shut out allowether, and the vessels kept on dry supports. The entire cost of the establishment of a depot at this point would, it is stated, be less than \$1,000,000, while the cost of fitting League Island for the same purpose is estimated at about \$20,000,000. This proposition as deserving of consideration, not only on account of its cheapness, but because it cannot possibly be more unsuitable than is League Island. A Congressional Committee is shortly to be appointed to inspect the proposed sites of Portland and New-London, and it is hoped that either one of them will be selected, as it is the opision of many prominent navi officers at this station, that another Winter at League Island would render many of the vessels unit for further service.

The vessels now building at Philadelphia are the Algoms, Anticiam and Pushmatalis, all serew sloons each one representing a different cless, and the iron-claids Shacksmaxon and Tanxis. The work on these vessels is being pushed forward rapidly, but it will be some time before any of thom is ready for sea and walks only for orders. The planded have acress frigate Chaltanooga, 17 guns, leaves here to-day on a ten day's affaired. Bandon her return will be despatched to join our European Squ lately owing to a variety of causes, among which is the fact that the vessels laid up at League Island are in want of con-

Gov. Ogleshy has issued a proclamation to the people of the State of Illinois, appealing to them to promptly contribute the \$13,000 still needed to locate and establish the State Soidlers' Orchans' Home, antherized by an act of the last Legislature. Thirty-seven thousand flowers are already

PROM MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-YORK DAHLY TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1800.

A Record of Violence-What Does it Menn?

The New-Original Advance, edited by the Rev. Dr. John P. Kewman, publishes the following letter from one of its correspondents:

Testerday, May 4, the writer was on the train bound North from New-Original. The care were crowded with ministers returning from the late General Conference of the M. E. Church North. At one of the stations, in the afternoon, a gang of desperadoes came on board the train. They were drunk, heavily armed, and were hent upon mischief. They supposed the preachers on board were Yankees, and sain they would be clean them out? They drank more whisky, with which they were well supplied, insulted the ministers, began mutilating the care by breaking the window blinds, and swearing vehemently. The conductor interfered, when pistols were drawn and two shots fired, but fortunately no one was hurt. The gang was led by an ex-Rebel Colonel. One of the preachers, Mr. Rosser of Virginia, knew the Colonel, and soon succeeded in convincing him that the preachers were not Yankees, but good Rebels, and his friends, whereupon the Colonel and his gang became quieted, and at the next station left the train. The telegraph had aumounced that a load of preachers was coming and called for an extra dinner to be in readiness. These "roughs" had heard of it, and took them to be Northern preachers; and, had they been Yankees, there is no doubt that some one, and, perhaps several, would have been killed.

Last Thursday night at Meridian, three men went to the office of Major Knox, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at that place, broke down the door, and fired two shots at the Major, when he returned the fire, and they fied. The next day the Major received a letter stating that if he did not leave the place immediately he would be killed. The troops at Meridian have been mustered out, which explains the assault.

the assault.

I have just seen a letter from a Union man at Columbus, Misa, written April 26, and among other things it contains the following:

"To give an idea of the prevailing feelings of the people of Columbus toward the Government, I will state that on the second day after the departure of the troops, by order of the second day after the departure of the troops, by order of the apartic of the troops, he had been of the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, were torn to the ground, and on the third day the teachers of the colored schools received a poits note, informing them that they would either have to leave or take the halter, and that right at once. It was easerted that no Yankee should come here to teach negroes. Xesterday, one of the most prominent draggists of the city, and one of the most rank Robels in the country, stopped one of the teachers in the street, and called him a——Abelittonist, and said he should not come here to teach negroes how to read and write.

"The colored people have determined to support their teachers, and they now guard their premises at night. Last night two men were seen slipping around the school-house. They were halted by the colored citizens on guard. The men broke and ran off, when they were freed upon by the sentined. It is supposed they were attempting to burn the school-house. There is some excitement about it to-day."

This is something new for East Mississippi, and we are led to ask What does it mean! Was their former kindness put on for effect?

On last Monday, in Grenada, the Rey. Mr. Bardwell,

per to usk what does it mean? Was their former kindness per on for effect? On last Monday, in Grenada, the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, agent of the American Missionary Association On last Monday. In Grenada, the Rev. Mr. Bardwell, agent of the American Missionary Association, and Superintendent of the Freedmen's schools, of that Society for this (Miss.) Department, was buildly assaulted by an alderman of that city, without any prevocation whatever, choked, and beaten with a cane. I have to-day seen Mr. Bardwell, and he showed me the wounds upon his ear and the side of his head where he was struck with the

He is a man well in years and of feeble health, and made

cane.

He is a man well in years and of feeble health, and made no effort to defend himself. The law-abiding alderman went and complained of himself, and was fined \$10, and was then congratulated for the brave deed!

At 8 o'clock, on one night of the same day the above occurred. April 30, in Grenads, Lieut. J. B. Blonding, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, on duty in that city in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau was assassinated. He was shot three times, in the head, the chest and the abdomen. Either wound would have proved mortal; and yet, with these three, he lived until 10 o'clock the next morning, when he expired. He was invited to take an evening walk by a pretended friend, who led him near an old vacant house, where the assassins were secreted, and from which they fixed.

Capt. May of the Veteran Reserve Corps is the Sub-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Grenada. I have just seen a letter from him, and two letters from Miss C. A. Harwood, one of the teachers there. From them we learn these facts: On Theseday morning, while Licut. Blonding was dying, a committee waited upon Capt. May, while he and the teacher were watching and weeping at the couch of their expiring friend, and told him the teachers must leave the place, and asked him to send them away. He told the committee that the teachers were not Government employes, and that he had no authority over the content of the content of the send of course could not send them away.

during the past Winter. Experiments recently made at Unit Goliege with this variety of past, gave only ten per centric to resulting ash, thereby establishing the fact that 90 present of it was combustible matter. It burns with very limit smoke and no perceptible odor. Its value as a fuel cas hard he over estimated, and yet those desirous of investing capita in its development should exercise the aimost caution, constantly bearing in mind that "muck awamus" are not "per meadows."

Burnt McGuna.

Sarsings Springs, April 24, 1866.

THE ALLANTHUS SILK-WORM.-Much has been said of, From a communication of C. V. Riley's, lately published in The Prairie Farmer, Chicago, we are led to believe that the sanguine hopes of some persons, that we should be able to produce an abundance of cheap silk in this country, are doomed to disappointment. Mr. R. says:

These worms have been extensively tried in France, without affording any great cause for compratuation. They were introduced to this country by Dr. Thomas Stewardson, in level, at Philadelphia. In 1865 I raised bundreds of them in Chicago. The natural history of the alianthus worm. Bowher Cynthia, (or probably, with more propriety, it should be called the Samia Cynthie in brief is similar to that of all ether lepidopterous insects of the family Bombyechts.

The femile deposits on an average 250 eggs. These are about 0-07 inches long, oval in form and of a cream color. They are spotted in places with dark green or black particles which can be rubbed off. They become depressed four days after being hatched and acquire a greener hoc just before hatching. They hatch that temperature of 65 to 70° Fairenheit. The young caterpillars are yellow with black spots and tubercles, and are

is juid a greater quantity of slik, and the worms are inmons on our different forest-trees.
In gratifying also to know that these are receiving conmable attention at the present time, and Dr. Morris of Balreceiving me that a Mr Gallagton of Washington has
sedded admirably in recling the silk from coccous of our
repia worms, and Mr. Trouvelot of Medford, Mass., has,
ign the past two years, made experiments on a large scale
our nature worms, particularly those of our polyphemous
b, which, as for as I can learn, have resulted very far our
Mr. Grote also, speaks highly of them in a series of artion aik producing hepidopters, published in The Practical
monologist.

The Detroit papers give a detailed account of an invention which bids fair to greatly reduce the price of gas. A Mr.

when the security of the company of the two particles of the company of the compa

the hoaviest losses: writers, \$15,000; Metropolitan, \$16,600; Continental Merchanta', Hartford, \$15,000; Home, N. Y., \$20,000

Gen. Baker's Descent on Hoboken-Unrione Addarit from One of the Brokers Engaged
- Detective Buker and Others Accused of Receiving Large Sums as "Testimonials"-The case of the United States agt. James Hughes,

which came up before United States Commissioner Botts yes-terday, elicited some strange statements. The defendant was brought up under the statute of 1865, which provides then "any recruiting agent, substitute broker, or other person who, for pry or profit, "shall defraud or illegally deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of the State, local, or United States bounty," shall, on conviction in any Court, be fined not exceeding \$1.000, nor less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000, nor less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000, nor less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000, nor less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceed not exceed the exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceed the exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceed the exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceed the exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$200, or imprisoned not exceed the exceeding \$1.000 and less than \$2.000 and l

Ewing and Sterling Prier. Seven cars were well filled, and on arriving at Pilot Knob the company soon found their way to the summit of the Iron Mountain, where a brief religious service was held. The company returned here this afternoon, well pleased with their journey.

The Old School Assembly had matters their own way to day but did not accomplish much of general interest. During the morning the subject of ministerial education was discussed for some time, on account of the differences in the opinions of the Assembly as to the necessary qualifications of candidate. Some pretty broad assertions were made by a Comservative brother from Ohlo, that the present system was a failure, but finally the report of the Committee was adopted.

This afternoon Dr. McLean presented the report of the committee appointed to consider the case of the Louisville Presbytery. It is a long document, too long, probably, for prompt insertion in the ordinarily crowded columns of Ing Ingerse. It propers the case as that the Presbytery very fully, and then records the substance of the action of the General Assembly for the past five years, on the subject of Shavery and the War. It pronounces the declaration and testimony parablet, indeesed by the Louisville Presbytery, as in organized conspired gainst the church to which its authors belong, who constitute themselves thereby the head canters of treason in the losson of the shireh. They documen that the lating on the Synod of Kentucky to cite this Presbytery before them for censure leaves also duty to the General Assembly and it should be met with firmness, or clue there is danger that the leaves of robellium may diffuse its poison through other Presbyteries. After reviewing the power of the Assembly by the judication of the church. The General Assembly, and it should be met with such a force of the following ministers. The Rev. Alabortaniana Venng, together the lates the religion of the church in the conservation of the power of the General Assembly by the proceed to extreme measure the c Control and the same of the sa